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TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

TAKE A PEEP

Into the Inside Workings of the Populist Campaign.

A Private Letter From Chairman John Breidenthal.

OFFICIALS ARE BLED

From Governor Down to the Humblest Janitor.

Four Thousand Dollars Already Spent—More Wanted.

The Populist state campaign seems to have broken loose from Chairman Breidenthal as shown by the following letter, written by him last Monday, July 23, which was this morning received by Secretary Bristol at the headquarters of the Republican state central committee.

This letter which "shows the Populist hand" in a most remarkable way concludes as follows:

In order to keep up the campaign in the lines mapped out by the committee, we must have more funds. The committee has already expended over \$4,000, most of which has been contributed by the state officers and employees. We now issue an appeal to our friends and desire to find one thousand Populists who will contribute \$5.00 each. Will you be one of this number? If so, send your remittance at once.

The people in the western part of the state are unable to contribute anything to the campaign fund, and in order to elect members to the legislature from that section, the campaign expenses must be paid by the state committee. We must secure control of the next legislature in order to redeem our pledges to the people.

In order that this letter may not fall into the hands of the enemy, please write your reply on the back of this sheet and return same to me.

JOHN W. BREIDENTHAL, Chairman, State Central Committee.

This letter was sent by Chairman Breidenthal to a man who voted the Populist ticket two years ago, but who had previous to that been a Democrat and who is in this campaign supporting the Democratic ticket. This Democrat turned it over to a friend of his who is a Republican who immediately forwarded it to Secretary Bristol.

The statement in this letter that over \$4,000 has already been expended by the Populist committee shows that the committee expects to use a very large sum of money this campaign as it is understood that the expenditures of their committee in the campaign of 1892 was only \$4,300.

Secretary Sample, of the Populist committee, today denied the statement made in an editorial of the Capital, that Breidenthal had used money from the Topeka joints in the state campaign. Mr. Sample said: "We have received money from the Topeka police, but we have a record of all of it, and none of it came from the joints. Almost all the policemen have contributed to our campaign fund. Patrolmen who get \$60 a month have put up \$5 for our committee, but we have a complete record of all money received and expended, and none of it came from the joints, although of course I don't know where the money comes that they contribute, any more than they know where the money comes from that I contribute."

WE'RE AFRAID OF HER.

That's the Only Way England Makes Us Behave.

LONDON, July 26.—Sir John Lubbock presided in the London chamber of commerce this evening, over a meeting of the city branch of the imperial federation league. He welcomed the Canadian delegates heartily. Mr. Denison then spoke of the importance of maintaining the unity of the empire.

Canada, he said, was absolutely true to England, and would resist any effort against any movement to annex her to the United States. Great energy was felt in the United States toward England. Only the better educated and higher classes were friendly to Great Britain.

The peace was maintained only through fear of the British navy and 5,000,000 Canadians.

If France and Russia should combine against England, the United States would join them.

This emphasized the necessity for federation. Canada was prepared to make great sacrifices for this, but she expected help from England. The speaker urged a system of preferential tariffs between Great Britain and her colonies.

TO EXTRACT LOTTERIES.

Congressman Broderick Aroused for Hear's Anti-Lottery Bill to Pass.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—There is a strong probability that Senator Hear's iron-clad anti-lottery bill, which passed the senate, will become a law if its supporters can secure recognition for it this session. The bill is now in the hands of a sub-committee composed of Representatives Broderick of Kansas, and Bailey of Texas and Goodnight of Kentucky, who will endeavor to report it to the judiciary committee tomorrow.

It applies to express companies as well as to the mails, and makes it criminal for any one to cause lottery tickets to be brought into the United States. There is some opposition to the bill from Republicans who point out infringement of personal rights in the matter. Mr. Broderick is particularly interested in the matter, because a lottery company doing business mainly by express is gaining a hold in Kansas.

IN THE SLUM DISTRICTS.

Carroll D. Wright's Figures—They Are of Great Importance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The commissioner of labor, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, has forwarded to the president his seventh special report, which relates entirely to the slums of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, being the results of an investigation ordered by congress. Mr. Wright considers this one of the most valuable reports emanating from the department of labor.

The results of the present investigation relate only to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, and to certain districts within those cities concerning which there can be no difference of opinion as to whether or not they are slum districts.

According to the best estimates, the total slum population of Baltimore is about 25,000; of Chicago 162,000; of New York 360,000; of Philadelphia 35,000. The districts selected are among the worst in the city and may be denominated as the centers of the slum population. The slums of cities according to the dictionaries, are dirty back streets, especially such streets as are inhabited by a squalid and criminal population; they are low and dangerous neighborhoods.

The following is a brief summary of some of the results of the investigation: Liquor saloons.—In the city of New York there was, at the time of the investigation one saloon to every 200 persons, but in the slum districts canvassed there was one saloon to every 129 persons.

In Philadelphia, in the city at large, there was one liquor saloon to every 270 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one saloon to every 202 persons. In Baltimore, in the city at large, there was one saloon to every 228 persons, but in the slum district canvassed there was one saloon to every 105 persons. In Chicago, in the city at large there was one saloon to every 212 persons, while in the slum district canvassed there was one saloon to every 127 persons.

Sex.—Comparing the sex of the population in the slums to that of the whole city, it is found that in each case the males predominate to a greater extent in the slum districts. In Chicago the difference is between 51.88 per cent for the whole city and 53.93 per cent for the slum districts. In New York the difference is between 49.84 per cent for the whole city and 54.61 per cent for the slums.

Native and foreign born.—In Chicago the total foreign born in the city at large constitutes 40.98 per cent of the population, while in the slum district it is 57.51 per cent; in New York the foreign born is 42.23 per cent of the total population, while in the slum district it is 64.38 per cent. The figures show conclusively that the proportion of foreign born persons in the slums of each city is very largely in excess of the proportion of the whole population. This excess is in Baltimore, 24.24 per cent; in Chicago, 16.53 per cent; in New York, 20.35; and in Philadelphia, 3.71 per cent.

Illiteracy.—In the city of Chicago at large the illiterates constitute 81 per cent of the native born population and 8.31 of the foreign born, the percentage for both being 4.63; but in the slum district canvassed 5.64 per cent of the native born persons are illiterate and 28.86 per cent of the foreign born, the percentage for both being 25.87. In New York the percentage is 1.16 for the entire native born population and 14.05 for the foreign born, the percentage for both being 1.62, while for the slum population, the percentage of native born who are illiterate is 7.30 and of foreign born 57.69, the percentage for both being 47.63.

Voters.—In the city of Baltimore 20.13 per cent of all the voters of the city are foreign born, but in the slum districts canvassed 44.3 per cent of the voters being foreign born. The variation in Chicago is not so great, the foreign born voters of the whole city being 30.62 per cent, and in the slum district canvassed 61.31. Of the whole number of voters in New York City 49.93 per cent are foreign born, while in the slum district canvassed 62.44 per cent are foreign born. In Philadelphia the difference is greater, 19.62 per cent of the total voters being foreign born and 58.97 per cent of the voters in the slum district belonging to that class.

Health.—The agents and experts employed in this investigation were nearly unanimous in the opinion they expressed relative to the health of the people of the slum district. The statistics drawn from the schedule of replies show no greater sickness prevailing in the districts canvassed than in other parts of the city involved, and while the most wretched conditions were found here and there, the small number of sick people discovered was a surprise to the canvassers. It may be that owing to the time of year (late spring) the people were living in better health, and thus not subjected to the foul air which might be found in winter. A supplementary investigation, however, made in the winter discloses substantially the same conditions.

Persons to each dwelling.—According to the eleventh census the number of persons to a dwelling in Baltimore was 6.2; in Chicago 8.6; in New York 18.52; in Philadelphia 5.00.

Eight Hundred Vessels Built.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The records of the bureau of navigation, treasury department, shows that during the past fiscal year there were built in the United States and officially numbered, 588 wooden sailing vessels of 37,179 tons, and 303 wooden steam vessels of 44,158 tons. During the same period three iron or steel sailing vessels were built of 4,750 tons and 45 iron or steel steam vessels of 47,776 tons.

Richest Gold Find in New Mexico.

SILVER CITY, N. M., July 27.—A gold strike has been made in the Pinos Altos district which promises to be by far the richest yet made in New Mexico. The new strike is about two miles from the big gold mines which are now being worked at Pinos Altos.

Henry Jansen Appointed.

Governor Leavelle this afternoon appointed Henry Jansen a member of the Leavenworth board of police commissioners to succeed Frank O'Donnell who resigned last week.

NAB THE KING.

The Ruler of Corea is a Japanese Prisoner.

The War Between China and Japan

IS NOW IN EARNEST.

United States Marines Are Sent to Seoul

To Protect American Interests at That Place.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The king of Corea is a Japanese prisoner. This was the important statement contained in a telegram dated yesterday which Secretary Herbert has received from Captain Day of the U. S. S. Baltimore, now at Chemulpo, Corea.

Captain Day besides stating that the king of Corea is a captive in the hands of the Japanese, reported that he had dispatched a force of marines from his ship to Seoul, the capital, to protect the United States legation.

The War Is On.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch received here at 11:20 a. m. today from Lloyd's agent at Shanghai, China, confirms the announcement exclusively called to the Associated Press on Saturday last that war between China and Japan has been declared.

Hugh Mathieson & Co., the Chinese government agents in England, have received a cable message which also confirms the announcement that war has been declared between China and Japan.

Mr. Mathieson, when questioned on the subject of the war, said that he expected that the war, at the outset, would be favorable to Japan, but eventually China must and will crush Japan.

"Japan is absolutely unable to pour out such a torrent of men and material as China, which country can carry on the war for many years, if necessary, and always with fresh troops," said Mr. Mathieson.

"China, of recent years, has purchased large quantities of munitions of war and is not so far behind in this respect as is generally believed."

Will Open Up China.

The manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank said: "One of the results of the war will be to put the great trade in the hands of England and Europe to the disadvantage of China and Japan. But the end of the war will be the making of China everywhere and the opening of China for all time to western civilization and trade."

"China will realize through this war her great and undeveloped strength."

The first overt act of war occurred on Tuesday last. The Japanese fired upon the junk steamship Kow Shung, belonging to Mathieson of London, which had been chartered by the Chinese government to convey troops to Corea.

Full details of this engagement are not yet obtainable, as the facts are carefully withheld from the public.

More Gun Firing.

YOKOHAMA, July 27.—Cable communication between Japan and Corea is interrupted, but the rumor comes from semi-official circles that a Japanese warship has fired upon a Chinese warship at Kusan, upon receiving hostile provocation.

WILL WITHDRAW MILITIA.

Mayor Hopkins Will Do So If Pullman Works.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Mayor Hopkins said today that if the Pullman works are not started within the next few days he will withdraw the militia. The mayor informed Vice President Wicker of the Pullman company, of his decision and the latter will decide at once on a date for resuming work.

It is thought that the works will be started next Monday and that the troops will be withdrawn the middle of next week if no disturbances occur.

DELICIOUS DULUTH.

It Keeps Cool With the Mercury Among the Sixties.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—The local observer of the weather bureau reported a maximum temperature in this city yesterday of 100 degrees; while thermometers in various places in the city reached as high as 112. During the night the lowest was eighty degrees.

Duluth still keeps cool with the mercury down in the sixties.

WENT UP ONE CENT.

Chicago Had to Raise Her Bonds to Five Per Cent.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, which recently offered three million 4 per cent bonds for sale, and rejected bids received decided today to again offer the issue, making them 5 per cents. This issue which is the third, will increase the district's indebtedness to \$7,900,000, it being allowed by statute to issue up to \$15,000,000.

A PLOT OF THE DEPUTIES.

Chief Armstrong Insists the Tarnsey Outrage Was Due to Them.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—In spite of Sheriff Bower's denials and protestations Chief of Police Armstrong insists that he has proof that the plot against Adjutant General Tarnsey was hatched among the deputies and ex-deputies of El Paso county, which he will make public at the right time. John E. Regan, one of the first men arrested, has been released, but his brother William, who was turned key in the El Paso jail, where it is claimed the details of the plot were arranged, is still in custody. P. D. Smith, an ex-deputy, was arrested in this city last night, and it is said, made some damaging statements. General Tarnsey says fifteen of twenty arrests will be made.

REGULARS AS POLICE.

United States Soldiers Respond to Call of an Ordinary City Marshal.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 27.—Two Mexicans dead, several others wounded and two Americans in custody of the United States troops stationed at this place is the result of what might have been a much bloodier riot, but for the presence of mind of the city marshal showed in calling out the troops so promptly. The occurrence is the outcome of the lynching which took place here about four months ago and which the officers have since been trying to clear up.

Some time ago the sheriff obtained information which intended to show that one of the lynching party was Jose Gallegos, a noted outlaw, and a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of William Green of Old Las Vegas.

Green was accompanied by a Mexican and on Wednesday evening the two men came upon Gallegos in a secluded spot. Gallegos took refuge behind a large tree and drew his weapon in defense, but on account of the trigger catching he was too late in getting the "drop" on Green, who fired upon him, wounding him so badly that his death ensued yesterday afternoon.

This incident aroused the Mexican people of the old town for revenge and last night several of them, armed with a warrant, entered Green's house on Bridge street, and were met by Eli Green, a brother of the party they were seeking. While he was parleying with the officers his brother entered and was immediately fired upon by one of the belligerent parties.

This was the signal for a regular fusillade, in which Eli and Billy Green poured lead from their Winchester into the crowd with deadly effect.

When the crowd retreated, it was found that Juan Sandoval was dead and several escaped with wounds of a serious nature.

The sheriff then made his appearance and demanded that the Green boys surrender, which they refused to do, fearing of foul play at the hands of the Mexican.

City Marshal Clay commanded the use of the telephone to call on the United States troops stationed at East Las Vegas and the call was responded to on double quick by Lieutenant Crawford and a detachment of the tenth infantry.

With fixed bayonets the quickly surrounded the beleaguered house and after a spirited consultation with the Greens, now heavily armed, the agreement was arrived to take the Green brothers to military quarters until safety could be assured.

They are now being closely and heavily guarded and the governor has been telegraphed for.

While this disturbance was going on the Mexicans secured the Mexican who was with Green when the shooting of Gallegos was done and dragged him to jail in the old town. The commanding officer demanded the possession of him also, but was refused by the sheriff and his posse, at which Lieutenant Crawford told them he would hold the sheriff personally responsible for the safety and delivery of the Mexican to him in the morning. Excitement is at fever heat, and it is not improbable that a lynching or other violent outbreaks may occur.

EARLY NEXT WEEK

The So-called Arbitration Committee Will Begin Investigating the Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Labor Commissioner Wright, the chairman of the arbitration commission, appointed by the president to investigate the causes of the recent railroad strike, expects to issue a call today for a meeting of the commission. He has communicated with Messrs. Kernan and Worthington with a view to learning their wishes respecting a place for meeting.

The meeting will be held in this city on Monday at 10 a. m.

FUNSTON'S CONTEST.

He Is to Be Made to Walk the Plank at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Congressman Funston is expected back from Kansas tomorrow. It is probable that the committee on elections will insist on cutting off his head early next week.

Col. Moore and the Kansas Democrats are pressing for a speedy disposition of the case.

They only consented to delay because of a death in Mr. Funston's family. One reason why Col. Moore and his friends have become so importunate is that the prospects are now more favorable for prompt action on the tariff, and they are terribly afraid congress may adjourn suddenly, leaving the contest hung up until December.

They will, therefore, take no chances, but will try to force Mr. Funston to the block on Tuesday or Wednesday next week.

IT SERVES BAD WATER.

Which May Be Considered a Reason For Not Collecting Rents.

Dr. Eli Swartz, member of the state board of health, who resides at Kansas City, Kansas, called on Attorney General Little this afternoon to inquire if the water company of Kansas City, Kansas, could be enjoined from the collection of its water rents. Dr. Swartz says the city has had a chemical examination made of the water furnished by the company, and it contained so many impurities that it is not fit for use. The attorney general said he would look up the matter.

A Plot Against President Herreux.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Steamer Saginaw brings advices from San Domingo of a recent attempt to assassinate President Herreux. Twelve or fifteen persons were implicated in the plot. Their plans were, however, made known to the president, who took prompt measures and arrested the conspirators.

Hottest Place in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—This has been one of the hottest days of the season, the mercury ranging from 82 at 7 o'clock a. m. to 89 at noon. At Sparta, which is declared to be the coldest place in Wisconsin in the winter and the warmest in the summer the mercury registered 95 at 10 o'clock.

STANDS BY THE TRUST

The Senate Refuses to Recede From Its Position.

The Tax on Sugar Remains in Its Bill.

NO INSTRUCTIONS:

Bill Goes Back to the Conference Committee Unaltered.

Motion to Recede From Sugar Tax Lost by a Tie.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The indications when the senate met at noon today were that the struggle over the resolution to agree to the further conference on the tariff bill asked by the house would be ended before adjournment.

At 12:05 o'clock the report of the conference on the tariff bill was called up by Senator Jones of Arkansas.

The pending question was the decision of the chair on the points of order raised by Messrs. Gray and Mills against Mr. Washburn's motion to instruct the senate conferees to recede from the one-eighth of one cent differential on sugar above 16 Dutch standard.

Mr. Manderson was immediately recognized and proceeded to argue against the point of order upon which so much seemed hinged. He maintained with vigor that it was competent for the senate to instruct its conferees.

Mr. Manderson described at length the methods of conferences between the two houses in parliament and in congress, drawing a distinction between "a simple" conference and "full and free" conference.

In the house, he declared, it had even been disputed that the house could instruct its conferees. Certainly it could not be contended that the senate had no power nor control over its conferees. How could any committee of the senate be superior and above the senate which created it?

There was more involved in this than a simple question. In it was involved the rights of the sugar trust, which were so eloquently declaimed against by Mr. Vilas. It was said inside and outside of the chamber that the trust was so powerful that it could defeat any bill that did not give it what it wanted. He apprehended that this was true, for no matter how close the senate came to striking at the differential, a vote was always forthcoming at the last moment to save it.

The ruling in this point of order would determine whether the senate should have the right to pass upon this odious differential, the striking out of which meant the defeat of the whole bill.

Mr. Manderson then reviewed the precedents bearing on the point of order citing numerous cases in the house where the conferees had been instructed. Senator Harris in the chair, sustained the point of order against Washburn's motion.

An appeal was then taken from the decision of the chair by Mr. Washburn.

A motion was made to lay the appeal on the table. It was a tie, 32-32, and was lost.

The negative vote consisted of 28 Republicans and Messrs. Hill, Democrat, Allen, Kyle and Puffer, Populists. Mr. Stewart did not vote. Those voting in the affirmative were all Democrats.

The vote recurred on Mr. Washburn's appeal from the decision of the chair and resulted: Yeas 32; nays 32.

The senate having failed to sustain the chair, the vote recurred on the motion of Mr. Washburn to instruct the conferees to recede from the one-eighth differential on refined sugar.

The vote resulted: Yeas 32; nays 32.

Motion not agreed to.

The bill was then sent to conference without instructions and without division of the senate, no vote being taken on the motion to send the bill back to conference.

WON'T COME TO TRIAL.

This Is What Gish Says of the Quo Warranto Case.

Captain P. N. Gish said today concerning the charge of his taking money from the liquor club men:

"It is all a lie. I do not know this man McWilliams and have never seen him to my knowledge. It seems strange to me that a man should make such a lying affidavit about a perfect stranger. I am free to say that I believe there is something back of it. Harry Safford is trying to carry water on both shoulders; that is what is the matter with him. I went to him at one time and he agreed to cooperate with the police to run every club man out of town, and I was to notify them that they were to be closed up. I did this, and the very next day Safford denied that he had made any such contract with me. I intend to let the people know what Safford's record is in this club business before I close this affair."

"I can tell you another thing, and that is that this thing will never come to trial. Safford don't want it to. He will have it drag along in the court until after election, for it is only done for political effect. If the case would come to trial I would summon every man who has ever had anything to do with a club to testify. You can depend up it that it will never come to trial."

MOONSHINERS IN GOTHAM.

An Illicit Still Makes 1,500 Gallons of Whisky a Day.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Internal revenue officers have seized an alleged illicit distillery at Nos. 400 and 402 East Sixty-third street.

The business was ostensibly conducted was the manufacture of yeast and vinegar and was owned by a company calling itself the New York compressed yeast company. The capacity of the still was 1,500 gallons a day.

TRIED TO MOB TRAINMEN.

Shots Fired and Stones Thrown in an Attack by a Chicago Mob.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A determined attempt was made by a gang of stock yards toughs to mob a party of Chicago and Eastern Illinois train men who were quartered under the protection of United States marshals at No. 3254 Westworth avenue, last night.

The gang had planned to stampede the men in the building and then clean out the place. In this attempt they were defeated by the determined stand made by the deputy marshals assisted by the employes, most of whom were also deputies. In the darkness no one was hurt, but a number of innocent people had narrow escapes, forty shots being fired.

As soon as it grew dusk men began to gather in the streets and alleys and the building was assaulted from the front and rear and showers of stones fell.

Window panes were broken, and the inmates were obliged to get together in the middle of the building to keep out of range of the missiles.

Chief Deputy Templeton posted his men at advantageous spots, and told them not to fire except in case it was absolutely necessary. The arrangements had hardly been made when the expected assault came.

A shower of rocks came from the front of the building, where an immense crowd had assembled. None of the men in the building were injured and not a shot was fired.

The attack from the front had not ceased when another was begun at the rear. Half bricks and cobbles were hurled through the windows, with yells of defiance accompanying each shower. Finding that the people in the building made no show of resistance the crowd grew bolder and began firing pistols.

Seeing the desperate straits in which they were placed, and the danger of a stampede chief deputy Templeton ordered the fire from the rear returned. A half dozen men at the back windows opened fire on the mob in the alley and kept it up until the assailants had disappeared.

Owing to the darkness it could not be ascertained whether any one was hit by the bullets or not, but howls were heard, and it is believed that some of the bullets hit the mark. The vigorous stand made by the deputies had the desired effect on the mob, and fearing the police, it rapidly disappeared.

As soon as he could do so with safety Deputy Marshal Templeton, guarded by several of his assistants, made his way to the nearest telephone and notified the Twenty-second street police station. The thirty-fifth street police were called up and a wagonload of policemen hurried to the scene.

When the police arrived the mob had separated into groups and stood in the vicinity and vigorously denounced the so-called "goats" and equally intemperate marshals who were there to protect them.

No arrests were made by the police, and the people in the neighborhood pretended to be in ignorance as to who were the parties who made